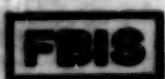


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27 August 1979

Vietnam Report

No. 2135



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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

MINH HAI MILITARY YOUTH--During the first 6 months of the year, some 61,000 youth union members and youths in Minh Hai Province have registered for military service while thousands of others have been recruited into the Vietnam People's Army. Almost all youths in the province have joined the local armed forces and are undergoing military training on a regular basis to insure combat readiness. Thousands have also been admitted to the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and hundreds of others have been recommended for party membership. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 6 Jul 79 BK]

CUU LONG MILITARY YOUTH--Tens of thousands of youths in Cuu Long Province have joined the local guerrilla and self-defense militia forces since early this year. Meanwhile, thousands of others have enlisted in the armed forces for combat assignments. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 11 Jul 79 BK]

DAC LAC MILITARY YOUTH--The Dac Lac Provincial Military Obligation Council at various levels has organized many political education drives among local youths of all nationalities to make them thoroughly understand the new situation and tasks in the country. As a result, in just a short period of time, more than 20,500 of them have voluntarily signed up for combat assignments to defend the fatherland. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Jul 79 BK]

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

VINH PHU PARTY DEVELOPMENT--Since early this year the Vinh Phu provincial party organization has recruited 389 new party members, 152 members more than the number admitted during the first 7 months last year. All the new party members are persons who have actively worked on the front of industrial and agricultural production, exemplarily implemented the line and policies of the party and state, and eagerly participated in building combat positions, in military training and in maintaining public order and security in the various production installations. The Vinh Phu Provincial Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has introduced more than 6,000 outstanding union members as potential candidates for party membership. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0900 GMT 31 Jul 79 BK]

SONG BE GRASSROOTS CONGRESS--To date, nearly two-thirds of party organizations at the grassroots level in Song Be Province have held their congresses. Prior to convening party organization congresses at the grassroots level, all localities launched a political education drive to motivate the people to participate in building the party. Party committee echelons and party members failing to win the people's confidence have been removed from the party leadership and administration at the grassroots level while persons with good leadership ability and political qualities have been appointed to key positions. Hundreds of cadres at the provincial and district levels have also been assigned to various grassroots party organizations to help them prepare for their congresses. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 29 Jul 79 BK]

AN GIANG PARTY BUILDING--During the first half of 1979, the An Giang provincial party organization recruited another 260 new party members. There are now 11 times as many party members in the province as in 1975. However, due to the failure of local grassroots party organizations and the provincial youth union to satisfactorily train and recommend their outstanding members for party membership, the recruitment of new party members is still slow compared with the demand. To accelerate the party-building task, the provincial party committee has dispatched 240 qualified cadres to engage in party work at various village and hamlet party chapters. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 4 Aug 79 BK]

DONG NAI PARTY BUILDING--The Dong Nai Provincial Party Committee recently met to review the results of the political education drive to develop the people's right to collective mastery in party-building prior to holding the provincial party organization congress in early July. Thanks to this political education drive, the people have been able to directly contribute their views to the draft reports on the activities of the party organizations at various levels as well as to the self-criticism sessions conducted by grassroots party chapters and local administrative organs. However, due to the failure of certain localities to thoroughly understand the significance and objective of the political education drive, the role of local mass organizations has not been fully developed and the people have not been able to express their views at ease. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 2 Jul 79 BK]

SONG BE PARTY BUILDING--At a recent conference held by Song Be Province to review the party-building task over the past 4 years, the participants unanimously agreed that, despite numerous difficulties, the activities of various grassroots party organizations contribute to successfully carrying out all revolutionary tasks. However, certain cadres and party members still encountered numerous difficulties due to their poor knowledge and incompetency, especially in failing to motivate the masses. Addressing the conference, Do Van Nuong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee, said Song Be Province must rationally employ its natural resources, manpower and equipment in order to develop production, stabilize the people's lives, build a strong national defense force, and create the material bases of socialism. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 2 Jul 79 BK]

HA BAC PARTY BUILDING--The Ha Bac Provincial Party Committee recently met with key cadres from various sectors, districts and cities to discuss the implementation of the party Central Committee secretariat's directives on building the party and consolidating the party organization and intensifying combat readiness. In recent years, Ha Bac Province has made good progress in the party-building task. Through the movements to accelerate production and achieve combat readiness, the provincial party organization has recruited 843 new party members. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 15 Jul 79 BK]

LONG AN PARTY CONGRESSES--According to Long An paper, as of mid-July the basic party organizations in 114 villages, wards and towns, 115 district and city organs, 74 provincial organs, and 15 grassroots level chapters of the armed public security sector had held their congresses. Prior to their congresses, all of these party organizations conducted criticism and self-criticism in accordance with the directive of the party Central Committee secretariat. Various party organizations have resolutely expelled from the party or party committee echelons all deviant and unqualified elements. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 18 Jul 79 BK]

CUU LONG INSPECTION ACTIVITIES--Over the past more than 1 year, the Cuu Long provincial inspection sector has sent many groups of cadres to control the implementation of the party Central Committee Political Bureau's Resolution No 228 in some production and trade sectors and units. Through their investigation, these groups have been able to recover large quantities of stolen state property and prevent negative phenomena and illegal activities such as corruption and bullying the masses. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 6 Aug 79 2K]

PHU KHANH PARTY BUILDING--Party committees at various levels in Phu Khanh Province have conducted a criticism and self-criticism drive aimed at reviewing shortcomings in building the party, motivating the masses, improving their livelihood and developing their right to collective mastery. Meanwhile, party organizations at the grassroots level have arranged for the masses to contribute diversified views to developing the party. During the first half of 1979 the province recruited 185 new party members. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Aug 79 BK]

QUANG NAM-DANANG PARTY BUILDING--All party congresses at the grassroots level have already been held in Quang Nam-Danang Province. The provincial party committee has arranged for the masses to contribute diversified views to training and educating party members and choosing qualified persons for party membership. Party organizations at the grassroots level have also concentrated on consolidating local party committee and administration echelons and mass organizations. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Aug 79 BK]

BEN TRE PARTY DEVELOPMENT--Since early this year Ben Tre Province has trained nearly 15,000 party members and leading and managerial cadres for local villages, cooperatives, production collectives, artisan industrial and handicraft establishments and other professional branches. The province has also sent thousands of leading and economic managerial cadres to strengthen various districts, villages and agricultural cooperatives and production collectives. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Aug 79 BK]

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' LOOKS AT COLLECTIVIZATION IN CENTRAL REGION

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 31 Jul 79 BK

[NHAN DAN 31 July editorial: "An Important Turning Point in the Central Vietnam's Rural Area"]

[Text] The rural area of the central coastal and central highlands provinces is reaching an important turning point, namely: basically completing the organizing of peasants into cooperatives and production collectives, particularly cooperatives.

By the middle of this year, from 70 to 90 percent of local peasants had adopted a new mode of production. On the basis of collectivizing all essential production materials, manpower has been rationally utilized in accordance with cooperative distribution methods, the system of socialist economic management has been initially applied, distribution according to one's work has become the principal method of distribution, and the peasants' right to collective mastery has been reflected more concretely in economic life as well as in other fields of rural activity.

Facts obtained from areas which can cultivate two crops or more per year show that cooperatives have made considerable progress in production with the material and technical bases being expanded, the income of cooperative members increasing (?twofold) over previous levels, the obligatory grain payment to the state being made more satisfactorily and capital accumulation being promoted to expand the wealth of the collective.

Thanks to the availability of a large number of managerial cadres who have been trained and have matured in the cooperativization movement, initial results have been obtained in the combination of this movement with the reorganization of production in the districts. In accordance with requirements by the center for socialist transformation in agriculture, the cooperativization movement of the central coastal and highlands provinces has produced noticeable initial results through its quick development; and the methods through which this movement has been carried out are suitable to every area and are relatively well worked out.

These achievements are the outcome of past efforts to strictly comply with the economic guidelines and policies of the party and state which advocate combining transformation with construction, with construction being considered essential. Only a few years after the liberation, the provinces in the coastal Trung Bo region as well as in the central highlands have been able to do away with the vestiges of feudal exploitation and readjust the land status of more than 2 million peasants. Peasants have experimented with the mode of collective production through the initial forms of cooperativization such as work exchange cells, work rotation cells and production solidarity teams.

The state has done its utmost to help peasants step up production, heal the wounds of war and rebuild the rural area. Managerial cadres have been systematically turned out en masse. Under the close leadership of the center, various provinces have, on a trial basis, built cooperatives to gain experience for leadership purposes and for the exercise of suitable policies in each area.

Careful and intensive preparations, particularly for training cadres, have constituted a decisive factor in this success. Experience acquired over almost 20 years of agricultural cooperativization and the reorganization of production in the north has made an important contribution to this success.

Various localities have creatively applied the good lessons of experience and have avoided repeating the round-about and less effective work methods previously taken in northern Vietnam. That is why the cooperativization movement has progressed very quickly and steadily.

Although the cooperativization movement is developing satisfactorily, it can hardly avoid some failure in meeting requirements: some 20 percent of all cooperatives are still rated weak or poor. The main direction now for the provinces in central Vietnam and in the central highlands is to broaden their achievements, complete the agricultural cooperativization in the lowlands and in a large part of the flatland in the central highlands so as to contribute to successfully carrying out socialist transformation in agriculture throughout the south.

On the basis of stepping up all-round production and concentrating on producing grain, other food and consumer goods, we must actively consolidate and develop cooperatives and production collectives, making full use of their land and manpower, cooperatives must continue to surge forward in rationally distributing land and manpower and in increasing labor output as well as in building material and technical bases catering to production and collective well-being.

Constantly improving and routinizing managerial work are a decisive factor for the superiority of the new mode of production. Strengthening cooperatives must be carried out in coordination with the building of districts and with the development of the effectiveness of district leadership over the grassroots-level organizations.

The process of consolidating and developing the cooperativization movement is also the combined process of improving socialist awareness among cadres, party members and the people; developing the party; purging unqualified members from the party; and perfecting fundamental party organizations at cooperatives and production collectives. The system of proletarian dictatorship in the rural area will mature more vigorously through this process and the system of socialist collective mastery will really be enhanced.

Building, consolidating and developing cooperatives and production collectives must be considered the most important task because they are aimed at producing more goods in order to contribute to the cause of achieving industrialization and defending the socialist fatherland.

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NEED TO MAINTAIN STEADY SUPPLY OF GOODS AT STABLE PRICES DISCUSSED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 23 May 79 pp 1, 7

[Article by Th. Ng.: "In Order To Support Life and Promote Production, the Sources of Goods Must Be Highly Concentrated in the Hands of the State"]

[Text] TS, 22 May: Tran Van Hien, a member of the Party Central Committee and the Minister of Home Trade, said that in the time remaining in 1979, municipal commerce must actively purchase and control goods on the spot and the general commodity sectors must form a relationship with many other provinces and bring in goods to further aid the city so that the lives of the laboring people in the city are not filled with so many difficulties because of the control by the free markets as in past months.

In this same direction, in 22 May 1979, the Ho Chi Minh City commerce sector conference also acknowledged that one of the serious difficulties at present is that market prices are too high and this has many negative effects on the lives of the laboring people. However, in order to overcome this situation, the way to solve the problem is not to increase wages or subsidies; the key problem is to maintain the amount of goods supplied at stable state commerce prices.

In order to maintain supply levels, the prerequisite condition at present is to greatly concentrate the goods in the hands of the state and ensure that state commerce fully controls the trading in order to be able to have rational distribution for social needs and struggle to stabilize market prices and the lives of the people.

The present reality is that state commerce controls only a small proportion and manages only about 40 percent of the retail markets. The purchase and control of goods will, if carried out well, contribute to balancing budget receipts and expenditures, contribute to the socialist transformation struggle regarding agriculture and private industry and commerce, put an end to the control of the bourgeoisie over the peasants, manual workers and small traders, contribute to stimulating expanded production, ensure

the long-term interests of the producers and contribute to consolidating and perfecting the new socialist production relationships. Because of this, the purchase and control of the goods must be regarded as the key task and the center of importance of the entire sector and, in this, there is a fundamental change concerning the purchase and control of goods in the city.

From the above realization, in 1979 the municipal commerce sector set the following specific rates of struggle to purchase and control goods: the agricultural production sector and the state and joint state-private enterprises must mobilize 100 percent of the primary and secondary products; this year, the artisan and handicrafts production sector must mobilize 70 to 80 percent of the yearly volume of production; and, as for agricultural products and primary food products such as pork, vegetables, peanuts, coarse sugar, etc., the percentage mobilized in the concentrated production regions must reach 65 to 70 percent of the volume of production.

Naturally, in making purchases, an effort must be made to carry out things well for the goods related to the people's basic needs concerning food, clothing, education, travel, medical treatment, etc., above all goods such as vegetables, fish, fish sauce, sauces, meat, fuel and other goods related to the need for two meals.

According to the program of the organization department, the Ho Chi Minh City commerce sector conference to review the 1978 activities and discuss guidelines for the 1979 tasks will meet until 24 May 1979. Also participating at the conference in addition to Minister of Home Trade Tran Van Hien is Mai Chi Tho, the deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and chairman of the Municipal People's Committee.

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CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

LAN DONG RESETTLEMENT--Since early this year Bao Loc District, Lam Dong Province, has resettled 270 ethnic families, comprising more than 1,100 people, in new economic zones. The district has also set up medical aid stations, stores and houses and built some 21 km of road network in various new economic zones to accommodate the resettlers. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 6 Jul 79 BK] Since early this year, Lam Dong has mobilized more than 1,200 families to settle in the new economic zones in (Tan Hoi) and (Tra Yen) villages. The new settlers have helped build 1,420 houses, two grocery shops and a number of kindergartens and cleared 1,200 hectares of virgin land for cultivation. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 10 Jul 79 BK]

HAIPHONG DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS--The Haiphong City People's Council recently met to review the implementation of the state plan during the first half of 1979 and to decide tasks for the second half, which involve improving the management of and further expanding the Haiphong port, fulfilling the grain and food production plan, raising 235,000 hogs, and catching more than 7,400 tons of sea fish and 3,500 tons of fresh-water fish as well as intensifying the socialist legal system. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Jul 79 BK]

VINH PHU YOUTH IN HA TUYEN--Vinh Phu Province recently sent nearly 3,000 young men and women to Ha Tuyen Province to build new industrial, agricultural and forestry economic zones. Prior to the youths' departure, the provincial people's committee and the districts and sectors concerned in Vinh Phu dispatched cadres to Ha Tuyen to prepare housing and production facilities to welcome the new arrivals. The youths were organized into units and thoroughly trained so that they can carry out production work while standing ready to fight the Chinese aggressors in the northern border province of Ha Tuyen. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Jul 79 BK]

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AGRICULTURE

HANOI RADIO GIVES 10-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW FOR EARLY AUGUST

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Aug 79 BK

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "According to the general statistics department, as of 5 August, the entire country had sown and transplanted nearly 2 million hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling nearly 60 percent of planned norms. Of this, the northern provinces fulfilled more than 90 percent, while the southern provinces achieved only 39 percent."

Since early August, Typhoon No 7 has brought heavy and prolonged rains—lasting sometimes as long as 10 days—in many localities of northern provinces. As a result, the transplanting speed was slower than that of the last 10 days of July. The provinces of Bac Bo plain achieved 90 to 95 percent. Binh Tri Thien, Nghe Tinh, Vinh Phu, Hoang Lien Son and Lang Son fulfilled only 80 to 86 percent of planned transplanting norms.

"As a consequence of Typhoon No 7, since 3 August there have been prolonged downpours in the mountainous and midland regions, and the Bac Bo plain. In 10 provinces of the midlands and Bac Bo plain and in the former fourth region alone, more than 120,000 hectares of 10th-month rice were submerged, of which almost 40,000 hectares were heavily flooded."

During the heavy rain period, the water conservancy service used six major electric pumping stations and more than 1,000 pumps to quickly drain water. At the same time, cooperatives in various localities mobilized 320,000 persons to bail water out of waterlogged ricepaddies with buckets and water-wheels.

Along with saving ricefields from waterlogging, many localities are striving to complete transplanting the entire 10th-month rice area, and to take good care of transplanted areas. Some 400,000 hectares in the northern provinces have been weeded. In the south, many provinces are accelerating the tasks of transplanting, protecting and harvesting the ripe summer-fall rice.

"Some provinces have successfully transplanted and drained water; others have carried out these tasks slowly. As the 10th month rice transplanting is almost over, the southern provinces have fulfilled only 40 percent of transplanting norms."

Following Typhoon No 8, Typhoon No 9 is now forming. It may cause downpours in the days to come, and the waterlogged area might be enlarged. Therefore, combating waterlogging must now be considered the most important task. All localities must, using available equipment and manpower, drain water from waterlogged 10th-month rice areas, fulfill the planned sowing norms, protect seedlings, take good care of transplanted riceplants and quickly harvest the ripe summer-fall rice.

"According to a meteorological report, heavy rains will continue next week. Therefore, localities must quickly drain or bail water out of waterlogged ricefields before they are further inundated by downpours. Meanwhile, sufficient means and manpower must be prepared to actively guard against typhoons, flash floods and waterlogging that might occur in the days to come."

With regard to livestock raising, preventive plans should be laid out to provide enough fodder for hogs, while vaccinations against summer-fall season diseases for animals must be completed by the end of August.

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AGRICULTURE

BEN TRE CONFERENCE NOTES POOR RESULTS IN GRAIN MOBILIZATION

Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 4 Aug 79 BK

[Text] According to the paper DONG KHOI of Ben Tre Province, at a conference held to discuss the mobilization of grain and other agricultural products in the province, the representatives of various districts and the provincial city maintained that the mobilization of grain in the first half of this year produced very poor results. Though rated unsatisfactory, Thanh Phu and Chau Thanh districts were able to mobilize 134 kg and 104 kg of paddy per hectare respectively. Meanwhile, Giong Trom and Mo Cay districts were able to mobilize only 10 kg and 14 kg per hectare, respectively. The main reasons for this failure are that the party organizations of these districts and villages lacked drastic and concrete measures, party members and cadres did not set good examples in fulfilling their grain obligation and failed to take timely corrective measures, work regarding ideological motivation was carried out haphazardly in many areas, activities between the province and its districts were not synchronized and the compilation of rules governing tax reduction or tax exemption was carried out unsatisfactorily.

In order to fulfill the norm for the mobilization of grain for the second half of the year, and to overcome shortcomings as already displayed in the past 6 months, the comrade secretary of the Thanh Phu District Party Committee pledged to overfulfill the grain mobilization quota of 350 tons assigned by the province between now and the end of the year. The reason Thanh Phu can make this decision is that it now has 7,000 hectares of the early 10th-month rice which are developing favorably and which promise a yield of 2 tons per hectare. The district party organization has been consolidated ideologically and organizationally as a result of a self-criticism drive and the past party congresses at the grassroots- and district levels. Some 30 establishments and a number of villages and hamlets have embarked on collective production and have managed their grain very well.

The comrade chairman of the Giong Trom district [People's Committee] pledged to achieve the target of 1,700 tons (?of grain) both purchased or collected.

The comrade chairman of Mo Cay District [People's Committee] pledged that the party, the administration, mass organizations and the people's council [of the Mo Cay District] would concentrate on mobilizing grain in the early 10th-month rice harvest so as to achieve the target of 2,800 tons.

AGRICULTURE

PROBLEMS IN ORGANIZING PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES ASSESSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jul 79 p 2

[VNA News Release]

[Excerpts] As of now the provinces and municipalities of former Nam Bo have set up 775 production collectives. In June Minh Hai organized 210 additional production collectives. Along with consolidating the production collectives already set up, Hau Giang, Tien Giang, Ben Tre and other provinces have organized new ones or upgraded production solidarity teams to the production collective status.

However, a number of weaknesses and shortcomings still can be found in the development of production collectives and cooperatives at present. Some localities have not yet satisfactorily combined the consolidation of collectives and the acceleration of production with the organization of new production collectives. The production area of production collectives is too large (from 100 to 170 hectares of cultivated lands). Guidance over the development of collectives is not uniform among the various localities, districts, villages and grassroots units. In some localities, production collectives have been set up hastily, haphazardly and without firm foundations; it has not yet been firmly understood that cooperatives must be of an appropriate size and it must be built on the basis of well-established production collectives, a contingent of fully trained cadres, grassroots party organizations and mass organizations that have been consolidated, realistic economic plans, policies that have been discussed by the masses in due democratic process and voluntarily approved by them, etc. For this reason, some cooperatives are now encountering difficulties in developing production.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

RICE CULTIVATION PROGRESS NATIONWIDE REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jul 79 p 1

[VNA News Release]

[Text] According to the General Statistics Department, as of 5 July the northern provinces and cities had carried out preliminary plowing work on 901,000 hectares of 10th-month ricefields, finishing 68.2 percent of the plan and scoring an increase of 106,000 hectares over the same period of last year.

Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Bac, Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh Provinces and Hanoi and Haiphong Municipalities have plowed 373,000 hectares or over 50 percent of rice area already harvested. The provinces that have carried out post-harvest plowing on 70 to 75 percent of the area are Hai Hung, Thai Binh and Ha Bac. Ha Nam Ninh Province and Haiphong Municipality have also completed post-harvest plowing on 60 to 65 percent of the area targeted for the 10th-month rice group. Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh Provinces and Hanoi Municipality have only finished post-harvest plowing on 18 to 28 percent of the planned area.

This year the various tractor stations in the north have made many efforts in maintaining and repairing prime movers and in using auxiliary implements to expand the mechanically plowed area, thus helping the cooperatives transplant the 10th-month rice on the entire area in accordance with the cultivation schedule. In eight provinces and municipalities--Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Bac, Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Hanoi and Haiphong--the mechanized force has covered 110,000 hectares or 15 percent of the total plowed area. The areas mechanically plowed of Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Nghe Tinh and Thanh Hoa Provinces have increased by almost twofold to threefold as compared with the same period of last year. At present all localities in the north, closely combining the mechanized force with draft cattle, are organizing extra work hours and work shifts to further accelerate plowing work in an effort to finish transplanting on the entire 10th-month rice area in July.

Along with tilling the lands, caring for seedlings and sowing reserve seeds, the agricultural cooperatives in the north also planted 280 hectares of upland and early 10th-month rice (including 55,000 hectares of upland rice), fulfilling 21.2 percent of the plan norm [all figures as published]. This year, guided by the Ministry of Agriculture, the north transplanted the early 10th-month rice on 23 to 26 percent of the 10th-month rice area with 5 July being the expected date of completion.

Many localities have planned to transplant the early 10th-month rice on large areas so as to be able to enlarge the winter crop area but at present, transplanting work has progressed slowly as compared with the growth of seedlings and the cultivation schedule. Ha Nam Ninh has now finished transplanting work on only 38 percent of its projected 50,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice. Ha Bac has only finished transplanting the early 10th-month rice on 37 percent of its projected 35,000 hectares. Thai Binh and Ha Son Binh have only fulfilled 12 to 15 percent of their plans for transplanting the early 10th-month rice. The transplanting of the early 10th-month rice must be completed by 15 July as the latest. Unless the various cooperatives concentrate efforts on finishing transplanting the early 10th-month rice on schedule, they will encounter difficulties in practicing intensive cultivation and enlarging the cultivated areas of various types of crops in the coming winter crop season.

At the close of the seasonal period for the sowing and transplanting of the summer-fall rice, the southern provinces and cities have covered 570,000 hectares or 82 percent of the plan area. At present more than 52,600 hectares of the summer-fall rice in the southern provinces and cities are being ravaged by harmful insects and more than 53,670 other hectares are drought stricken. The cooperatives, production collectives and peasants are channeling means and materials on urgently controlling insects and combatting drought to protect the summer-fall rice crop.

The southern provinces and cities have also transplanted the 10th-month rice on 371,000 hectares or 18.5 percent of the plan area—slower than in the same period of last year. At present rainfall is uniform throughout the south but progress in sowing and transplanting work is highly uneven among various regions. An Giang Province has taken the lead in transplanting work, finishing over 65 percent of the plan; and Dong Thap Province has completed 44 percent of its transplanting plan. In particular, Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province, having started work on the 10th-month rice crop early due to the local conditions, has covered almost 74 percent of its plan area. Long An, Cuu Long and Minh Hai Provinces have only finished 1.5 to 12 percent of their plans for transplanting the 10th-month rice. Tien Giang, Dong Nai and Ho Chi Minh City have not yet started work on the 10th-month rice crop.

Generally speaking, the 10th-month rice already transplanted in the entire country has quickly grown roots and grown well. However, harmful insects and diseases are found here and there in the newly transplanted areas. Along with accelerating cultivation of the 10th-month rice, various production establishments are striving to deploy their work force to protect the rice crop from harmful insects and diseases with a view to insuring rice yield and the total production volume.

The provinces and cities from Binh Tri Thien to Minh Hai are concentrating labor, equipment and materials on carrying out weeding, applying fertilizer, spraying insecticide, protecting the summer-fall rice from drought and tilling lands for transplanting the 10th-month rice.

Dong Thap, Long An, Tien Giang, An Giang, Hau Giang, Kien Giang, and Cuu Long Provinces and Ho Chi Minh City are guiding cooperatives and production collectives together with peasants to concentrate work on carrying out weeding, applying additional fertilizer and spraying insecticide in tens of thousands of hectares of rice now being ravaged by harmful insects such as stem borers and leaf rollers and diseases such as rice blast and asphelenchoides arylae. The peasants have also striven to carry out the second and third phases of fertilization on fields where the summer-fall rice plants are nearing the budding stage, and especially to lead water into the drought-stricken fields.

Cu Chi, Binh Chanh and Thu Duc Districts (Ho Chi Minh City) are concentrating efforts on caring for their summer-fall rice and controlling various types of harmful insects and diseases on more than 1,000 hectares. Cu Chi, Thu Duc and Hoc Mon Districts have applied more than 30,000 tons of organic fertilizer to the summer-fall rice crop.

Taking advantage of the rainfalls during the early days of July, the southern provinces and cities have tilled the lands and transplanted the 10th-month rice on over 100,000 additional hectares, bringing the total area already transplanted between the beginning of the season and 5 July to over 542,400 hectares or 23 percent of the plan area.

The slash-burn upland field regions in the Tay Nguyen Provinces have finished transplanting on 78.3 percent of the plan area. The provinces in Eastern Nam Bo have been slow in sowing and transplanting the 10th-month rice; and as of now only 48,000 hectares of lands have been plowed for sowing and transplanting the 10th-month rice while the plan calls for a total of 272,000 hectares.

In Binh Tri Thien, apart from controlling waterlogging and carrying out thinning work in the fields flooded by heavy rains, the cooperatives have completed the first phase of weeding on 15,000 hectares of summer-fall rice and used more than 133,000 tons of fertilizer of various types to boost the growth of the rice plants.

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AGRICULTURE

RICE CULTIVATION PROGRESS REPORTED IN HA TUYEN, THAI BINH, MINH HAI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jul 79 p 1

[Excerpts] Ha Tuyen: By the end of June the agricultural cooperatives had completed plowing on 23,700 hectares or over 50 percent of the planned area--scoring an increase of 17.53 percent over the same period of last year--and transplanted or grown the 10th-month rice and subsidiary food crops on 7,500 hectares.

Nearly one-half of the number of cooperatives in the province have plowed fields transplanted to the 10th-month rice from 3 to 5 times and harrowed them 9 to 12 times.

The agricultural cooperatives have processed more than 56,100 tons of fertilizer and brought more than 48,100 tons to the fields.

Thai Binh: While closely watching the observance of the schedule for sowing the 10th-month rice seeds, the province has guided the cooperatives in carrying out various technical measures for intensive cultivation.

Thai Binh has sown 10th-month rice seeds on 3,667 hectares. Last week there came showers and seedlings were washed off or grew slowly in some areas. The cooperatives are actively caring for the seedlings already sown; and seeds have been resown in some areas.

The cooperatives have prepared 553 tons of seeds of the Nong Nghiep 23 variety and hundreds of tons of seeds of the Nong Nghiep 1A, XI and 756 varieties for directly planting the early rice crop; it is planned that after the harvest, sweet potatoes, garlic, tomatoes and watermelons will be grown in winter.

The crop seeds corporation of the province has also prepared reserve seeds and opened training courses in the techniques for sowing and intensively cultivating seeds.

Due to adverse weather, Minh Hai Province has encountered many difficulties this year in sowing and transplanting the summer-fall rice crop. As of 20 June only 62,390 hectares of lands had been tilled for planting the

summer-fall and early 10th-month rice crops, 6,725 hectares had been sown and transplanted to the summer-fall rice and 711 hectares had been sown to seeds; all these figures fall behind those of the same period of last year. In some areas, rice plants and seedlings withered because of drought and acidity and alkalinity of the soil; and in other areas, seedlings became overgrown as ricefields were not available for transplanting.

Recently it has rained heavily in Minh Hai and there is now plenty of water. Peasants in the province had put forth all their resources to accelerate tilling work and the sowing and transplanting of the summer-fall rice. In Hong Dan District, most of the local production collectives have from 80 to 100 percent of their workers toiling daily in the fields.

Due to the belated coming of the rain, Minh Hai had decided to continue sowing and transplanting the summer-fall rice until the end of June. The Agricultural Service has sent many technical cadres to help the various districts and villages and guided in the concentrated use of tractors and materials in service of production in the summer-fall crop season.

After checking out the areas in which rice plants and seedling withered and the areas in which seedlings became overgrown, various localities in the province have devised plans to make up for these losses in an effort to set a record in the summer-fall rice area; at the same time, plans are being made to use all the remaining seeds to grow the early 10th-month rice crop and enlarge the cultivated area of this crop to make up for the area shortfall of the summer-fall rice crop, with a view to meeting the norm concerning cultivated area for the whole year and having enough seeds for expanding the area cultivated to the summer-fall rice crop next year.

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AGRICULTURE

MIDLAND, MOUNTAIN GRAIN PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jul 79 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Grain Production in the Midland and Mountainous Regions"]

[Text] The midland and mountainous regions in the northern provinces form the largest agricultural-forestry area of the seven agricultural areas in our country. This area boasts of four strong points concerning richness in grain crops, industrial plants, livestock breeding and forestry. These hidden resources of immense wealth however have not yet been tapped satisfactorily. Of more than 2 million hectares of agricultural lands, only over one-half have been used; and there are large land areas that can be reclaimed.

Concerning grain crops, the potentials of the midland and mountainous regions are fairly great, in both intensive cultivation and area enlargement. Cultivating various types of suitable subsidiary food crops is a strong point of this area. Rice and food crop yields remain very low while the sources of organic fertilizer, especially green manure, are abundant.

With their efforts to step up grain production, the midland and mountainous provinces have achieved some initial results and increased their annual output by 5.2 percent. Some provinces, originally short of grain, have now produced enough to feed the local people and carry out their obligations to the state, such as Ha Bac, Son La.... In every province, there are districts and cooperatives serving as good examples in production and self-sufficiency in grain such as Van Yen (Hoang Lien Son), Son Duong (Ha Tuyen), Dong Trieu (Quang Ninh), etc. The Nong Lay Cooperative in the highlands of Son La, thanks to its efforts to enlarge the cultivated area and practice intensive cultivation of manioc, has achieved self-sufficiency in grain and it is now developing forestry activities. Along with selling forestry products, the cooperative has contributed to the state 400 tons of fresh manioc and 70 tons of dried sliced manioc.

The movement for grain production in the midland and mountainous regions has developed unevenly. In many localities, lands and labor have not yet been fully used for cultivating grain crops. Due to food shortages, livestock breeding and forestry have not been developed. As an immediate step, it is

important to create a great development in grain production in the midland and mountainous regions. In firmly resolving the grain problems by stepping up the cultivation of rice and various types of subsidiary food crops, we will open wide the door for advancing toward exploiting the diverse potentials of this area rich in hidden wealth. To meet the local demand for grain efforts must be made in each cooperative and district. Each district must serve as an area for organizing the production of various types of grain crops, for coordinating the efforts of many cooperatives to exploit in all respects one area at a time, and for combining the agriculture with forestry, agriculture and forestry with industry, and economy with national defense. Each production unit must firmly grasp its capabilities for grain production, first of all lands and labor, so as to be able to devise programs and plans for reorganizing production and redeploying its workforce as well as for receiving people who are sent from the lowlands to develop the economy and strengthen the defensive might of the country.

Along with enlarging the cultivated area by practicing multicropping and reclaiming fallow lands, intensive cultivation must be carried out on the entire cultivated area, be it wet or dry. Various types of food crops must be processed in order to increase the ratio of food crops in the daily diet and to improve the value of grain. Food crop processing is an important sector that must be rapidly developed along with the development of crop cultivation.

The land usage coefficient in the midland and mountainous regions remains below 2 due to the lack of water and fertilizer. Water and fertilizer are two equally important factors that allow for the lands to be planted two crops a year in localities with sufficient conditions. The land in this area may also be planted to three crops a year; in Bac Son, for example, an additional crop of potatoes can be cultivated.

The possibility for intensive cultivation and area enlargement in the midland and mountainous regions is fairly great. By determining production orientations for each cooperative and district and by applying technical measures in service of these orientations, we will be able to quickly solve the grain problems and advance toward bringing into full play all the strong points of this area, with a view to improving the material and cultural life of the ethnic minority people.

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AGRICULTURE

HANOI STRESSES TASK OF COMBATING WATERLOGGING TO SAVE RICE

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Aug 79 BK

[Station commentary: "Combating Waterlogging To Save Rice Is Now a Major, Unexpected Task"]

[Summary] "Although it is now just the beginning of the rainy season, we have been hit by several typhoons. Downpours from these consecutive typhoons have caused waterlogging in many areas of the entire country. In the northern provinces almost 200,000 hectares of cultivated land have been submerged." In recent days, localities have mobilized manpower with pumps to drain ricefields to save seedlings from waterlogging. A large 10th-month rice area has been saved, and in some areas two-thirds of the total transplanted area have been saved.

"However, this is but an initial success. Typhoons have come early and successively at a time when the 10th-month rice transplanting has just begun. They are causing serious damage and making the cultivation even more difficult. Heavy rains are continuing in many area and will remain so for several days, according to a meteorological report.

"These weather conditions should elicit urgent measures for combating waterlogging, typhoons and floods in order to save crops and property of the people and state."

Experiences drawn from many years and in the recent first waterlogging combating phase show that in places where electric pumps, motor pumps, buckets and water wheels were mobilized to combat waterlogging, ricefields there would certainly be drained. Sometimes a small cultivated area must be sacrificed and used as a water container to help save riceplants in adjacent waterlogged ricefields.

In combating waterlogging, it is necessary to overcome two shortcomings which our peasants used to commit in previous years. The first shortcoming is their reliance on the electric pumping system. Because of this, many

production units did not prepare sufficient manpower, buckets and water wheels. The second shortcoming is that each production unit only minds its own business and does not care about the needs of friendly units.

As the weather changes unexpectedly, localities and production installations must immediately adopt measures for protecting and transplanting the remaining seedlings and preparing rice seeds, especially short-term seeds, for re-transplanting in drained ricefields.

"Only by fully developing the revolutionary offensive spirit will we be able to minimize the damage caused by natural calamities, thus contributing to insuring the people's lives and pushing socialist construction forward according to the requirements of the new situation."

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AGRICULTURE

CONSOLIDATION OF COOPERATIVE FEDERATIONS URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jul 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Consolidate the Organization of Cooperative Federations"]

[Text] Artisan industry and handicraft production in our country is facing a new stage of development. Now there are 10 industrial production branches employing more than 1.5 million workers and producing more than 4 billion dong's worth of products a year. Federations of artisan industry and handicraft cooperatives have been playing an increasingly active role in transforming and consolidating production relations, stepping up production and improving the living conditions of handicraft workers. A prevalent weakness is that their organizational system is not yet stable and the operational guidelines and work methods of the various cooperative federation committees are in many instances not clear.

The requirement of the work to consolidate the organization of federations of cooperatives is that, on the basis of determining functions and tasks, the various committees must rationally arrange their apparatus, employ more capable cadres and improve work methods so as to satisfactorily manage and guide production and business and contribute toward improving the operations of the various state management organs in the artisan industry and handicraft sector.

Federation of cooperatives is a collective economic organization of laboring people that encompasses many cooperatives of different branches and trades for the purpose of developing production, contributing to the development of the economy and culture, setting up the production organization of the collective and improving the living conditions of cooperative members. Federations of cooperatives at all levels are responsible for motivating and guiding handicraft workers, guiding in the establishment and management of cooperatives, transforming, consolidating and improving the production relations, and together with the various economic-technical branches, for formulating production and business programs and plans and guiding in their implementation and in the observance of state systems and policies. With regard to branches and trades that are not run by the state, federations of cooperatives are in charge of both production and management.

The regular task of this organization is to manage cooperatives. Providing guidance over production and business serves, on the one hand, to insure that production activities of the cooperatives will develop at a fast pace, in the right direction and in accordance with state programs and plans; and on the other hand, it guarantees the principle of democratic management of cooperatives and develops the right to collective ownership of cooperative members. Proceeding from the rights and responsibilities of the parties concerned, the cooperative federation committees must establish correct relations for all spheres of activities, especially in guiding production and business of cooperatives, and propose the revision of, supplements to and promulgation of policies and systems for artisan industry and handicrafts if necessary.

The apparatus of federations of cooperatives at various levels must be consolidated along the line of streamlining with attention given to insuring efficiency. Managerial cadres must be truly capable so that they can fulfill all tasks; and they must also be honest and do not engage in illicit dealings for gainful purposes. Capable and honest cadres are the condition for success of the organization.

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

VEGETABLES AND SUBSIDIARY CROPS--As of 5 July, the entire country had grown more than 300,000 hectares of vegetables, subsidiary and industrial crops--an increase of 20,000 hectares over the same period last year. This figure includes 208,550 hectares of subsidiary food crops, 43,560 hectares of industrial crops and 48,000 hectares of vegetables and beans. Many localities throughout the country are trying to take good care of these crops for higher yield. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Jul 79 BK]

NORTHERN RICE SEEDLING DAMAGE--Northern provinces have to date completed sowing the main 10th-month rice crop, but heavy rains in some areas have swept away and destroyed hundreds of tons of sown seedlings. In Thanh Hoa, more than 1,600 tons of sown seedlings are flooded and damaged. Many localities are working out plans to supply seedlings to areas suffering a shortage. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Jul 79 BK]

NORTHERN PROVINCES UPLAND RICE--Eight northern mountainous provinces: Quang Ninh, Hoang Lien Son, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Bac Thai, Ha Tuyen, Son La and Lai Chau have basically completed sowing 5th month upland rice and plowed 75 to 90 percent of the total 10th-month rice acreage in lowland areas. Along with accelerating the sowing and transplanting, these provinces have adopted measures to combat floods and typhoons to protect riceplants. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Jul 79 BK]

NORTHERN GRAIN DELIVERY--According to the Ministry of Food, as of 10 July the northern provinces had fulfilled 74.3 percent of the planned norm for the delivery of the winter-spring grain to state granaries, with Ha Bac and Ha Son Binh overfulfilling their planned norms by 108.7 percent and 100.4 percent respectively. Beside paddy, these provinces had delivered 2,662 tons of corn and 6,815 tons of sweet potatoes to state granaries. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Jul 79 BK]

SOUTHERN HOG RAISING--Recently, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Home Trade and the Vietnam Women's Association held a meeting with representatives of provinces from Quang Nam-Danang to Minh Hai to discuss ways to develop hog raising by individual families. The total number of pigs in the southern provinces represents only 32 percent of the national

hog population; 90 percent of which were raised by families. The meeting agreed that improvements of fodder and farming conditions is essential to increase the hog population. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0900 GMT 10 Jul 79 BK]

HA BAC 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 10 July, cooperatives in Ha Bac Province had transplanted 25,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice, achieving more than 70 percent of planned norms and representing an increase of 7,000 hectares over the same period last year. Cooperatives are striving to complete transplanting 35,000 hectares of early rice prior to 20 July. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Jul 79 BK]

LANG SON 10TH-MONTH RICE--Agricultural cooperatives in Lang Son Province have transplanted more than 20,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling some 70 percent of the planned norm and producing an increase of 1,000 hectares over the same period last year. To solve the problem of chemical fertilizer, they are now accelerating the movement to secure enough animal and green manures in order to apply 6 to 8 tons per hectare. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Jul 79 BK]

SOUTHERN SUMMER-FALL RICE--Southern provinces and cities have sown and transplanted almost 420,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, fulfilling more than 50 percent of planned norms. An Giang Province quickly completed its target of transplanting 73,000 hectares, while Nghia Binh, Thuan Hai, Long An, Dong Thap and Tien Giang fulfilled from 63 to 92 percent of the planned norms. However, transplanting in the coastal provinces and in eastern Nam Bo is slow due to lack of rain. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 14 Jul 79 BK]

SOUTHERN RUBBER PRODUCTION--In the first half of 1979, plantations and enterprises of the southern rubber sector produced and turned over to the state for export the largest quantity of latex ever recorded over the past 3 years. Beside its efforts to increase rubber output, the sector has also built more than 4,000 square meters of living quarters for its workers. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 16 Jul 79 BK]

BEN TRE RICE--According to the provincial agricultural service's estimates, as of 5 July Ben Tre had sown more than 34,000 hectares of 10th-month rice crop, achieving 68 percent of the total area of 50,000 hectares. The province has also grown more than 2,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops and mobilized manpower to eliminate harmful insects in various areas. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 13 Jul 79 BK]

LONG AN SUMMER-FALL RICE--According to the Long An paper, to date Long An Province has transplanted more than 50,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, achieving 63 percent of its planned norms. However, irregular rainfall and harmful insects have destroyed 13,500 hectares of riceplants. Peasants are being mobilized to combat drought, waterlogging and harmful insects. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 11 Jul 79 BK]

SONG BE GRAIN COLLECTION--The Song Be paper this week carries an article by one of its readers criticizing the loose control of grain in Phuoc Long District, Song Be Province. The article calls for prompt action against irresponsible peasants who, instead of keeping their corn to help localities facing grain problems as well as to fulfill their grain obligation, have quickly reaped this crop for sale to the public at a relatively high price in several villages. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 16 Jul 79 BK]

SONG BE RICE--Along with caring for the summer-fall rice, all districts in Song Be Province are accelerating the cultivation of the 10th-month rice. As of 5 July the province had sown and transplanted nearly 47,000 hectares of 10th-month rice. Meanwhile, the movement to consolidate production collectives has also been stepped up in the province. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 15 Jul 79 BK]

DONG THAP WATERLOGGING--Tens of thousands of hectares of summer-fall rice in several districts in Dong Thap Province have been affected by waterlogging as a result of heavy rains. The province has dispatched hundreds of cadres to these districts to guide the local peasants in protecting rice against waterlogging. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 17 Jul 79 BK]

MINH HAI WATERLOGGING CONTROL--More than 10,500 hectares of rice in Hong Dan District have been affected by waterlogging as a result of recent rains and typhoons. To quickly drain the flooded ricefields, tens of thousands of peasants from the nearly 300 production collectives in the district have taken to the fields to dredge tunnels, reinforce embankments and remove obstacles blocking the flow of rivers and canals. The district agricultural board has also instructed the local production collectives to grow rice seedlings on elevated areas to replace the rice destroyed by waterlogging. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 18 Jul 79 BK]

DAC LAC 10TH-MONTH CROPS--Although the 10th-month crop planting season is now over in Dac Lac, the province has been able to put in only 63,000 hectares of grain and short-term industrial crops, some 48 percent of the planned norm. To make up for the shortfall in this crop acreage, the province is guiding local cooperatives and production collectives in making preparations for growing additional sweet potatoes and manioc in the fall-winter crop season. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Jul 79 BK]

THAI BINH 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 20 July Thai Binh Province had transplanted 51,524 hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 61.3 percent of the planned acreage. Thanks to prompt actions, local cooperatives have been able to save 160,000 hectares of rice from being destroyed by drought. The province is striving to complete the cultivation of the 10th-month rice by 31 July. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Jul 79 BK]

THANH HOA 10TH-MONTH RICE--As many as 31,000 hectares of rice in Thanh Hoa Province are facing water shortage. Striving to complete the transplanting of the 10th-month rice on the entire area by 31 July, the province is intensively guiding and helping local cooperatives in securing water for the riceplants and accelerating soil preparation on the remaining acreage. By mid-July they had sown and transplanted more than 60,000 hectares, thus fulfilling 40 percent of the planned norm. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 23 Jul 79 BK]

HA SON BINH 10TH-MONTH RICE--Determined to overfulfill the plan for the cultivation of 83,000 hectares of 10th-month rice on schedule, Ha Son Binh Province has instructed local cooperatives to quickly sow rice seedlings and directly transplant rice with "Nong Nghiep 1-A" and "Nong Nghiep 23" rice strains. As of 18 July they had sown and transplanted nearly 51,000 hectares, fulfilling more than 60 percent of the planned norm, an increase of some 20,000 hectares over the same period last year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Jul 79 BK]

HANOI GRAIN COLLECTION--According to HANOI MOI paper, taking advantage of the sunny weather, over the past few days various cooperatives in Hanoi have urgently delivered paddy to the state granaries in an effort to quickly fulfill their spring grain obligation. As of 15 July the rural districts of Hanoi had delivered 18,746 tons of paddy to the state granaries, fulfilling 85.2 percent of the planned norm. In all, 127 cooperatives in rural Hanoi have fulfilled their grain obligation and are striving to plant the 10th-month rice on schedule. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0900 GMT 23 Jul 79 BK]

HAI HUNG CROPS--The Hai Hung Provincial People's Council recently met to assess the status of implementation of the state plan in the first half of this year and to establish production norms for the 10th-month and winter crops. The council decided to motivate the local people of all walks of life to uphold their spirit of self-reliance, overcome difficulties and make the best use of the available land and material and technical bases to grow 124,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice on schedule, to raise 600,000 hogs and to increase the winter crop area to 75,000 hectares, an increase of 35,000 hectares over the previous winter season. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0900 GMT 23 Jul 79 BK]

HAI HUNG ANTIWATERLOGGING PROJECTS--Of the 120,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice Hai Hung Province grows annually, more than 30,000 hectares are often flooded as a result of heavy rains. To help stabilize 10th-month crop production, the province has built and is building several anti-waterlogging projects. It now boasts 64 pumping stations for drainage purposes and 98 pumping stations for dual irrigation-drainage purposes. Since the beginning of this year's 10th-month crop, the provincial water conservancy sector has guided the repair and maintenance of 2,000 power pumps to insure drainage during the rainy season. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Jul 79 BK]

HAU GIANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--To date Hau Giang Province has planted only 62,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice crop, fulfilling 20 percent of the planned norm. Because of a prolonged drought at the beginning of the crop season and of inadequate preparations in some fields of farm work, 150,000 hectares, or 45 percent of the total 10th-month crop area, are still not yet plowed and peasants in some localities are still suffering from a shortage of rice seeds. To overcome this state of affairs, the provincial people's committee has instructed various districts and sectors to take concrete measures to help the peasants prepare the soil and plant the 10th-month rice on schedule. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Jul 79 BK]

CAO BANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 15 July Cao Bang Province has sown and transplanted 10th-month rice on more than 22,500 hectares, fulfilling 88.3 percent of the planned acreage. The province has also planted 328 hectares of soybeans and is expected to grow some 5,000 hectares of kaoliang in order to improve the people's lives and accelerate animal husbandry. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Jul 79 BK]

TIEN GIANG SUMMER-FALL RICE--In this summer-fall crop season, Tien Giang Province has transplanted nearly 73,000 hectares of rice, fulfilling more than 80 percent of the planned norm. Local peasants have also planted some 7,000 hectares of subsidiary and grain crops since the beginning of the crop season. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 26 Jul 79 BK]

HA NAM NINH GRAIN--As of 16 July Ha Nam Ninh Province had fulfilled 73 percent of the grain obligation quota for the 5th month-spring crop season. Thanks to the all-people campaign to grow subsidiary crops and to the adoption of intensive cultivation methods, some districts have been able to overfulfill or to fulfill 73 to 87 percent of their norms. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0900 GMT 25 Jul 79 BK]

HA BAC DROUGHT CONTROL--As of 30 July the agricultural cooperatives in Ha Bac Province had transplanted 80,000 hectares of rice, fulfilling nearly 80 percent of the planned norm, but more than 17,000 hectares have been affected by drought as a result of prolonged sunny and warm weather conditions. The province has called for postponement of all unnecessary meetings so as to concentrate all efforts on combating drought. Thousands of man-days and every available means have been mobilized to bring water to the fields. To date, the local cooperatives have managed to save more than 14,000 hectares of rice from drought. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0900 GMT 31 Jul 79 BK]

NGHE TINH DROUGHT--As of 27 July the cooperatives in Nghe Tinh Province had grown nearly 100,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice crop, but more than 20,000 hectares have been affected by drought as a result of prolonged sunny and warm weather conditions. Some 6,000 hectares have been plowed but cannot be put under crops yet because of the lack of water. In many localities, rice seedlings have wilted. To overcome this difficult situation, the provincial party and people's committees have sent hundreds of cadres to the grassroots level to directly guide the drought control

efforts. They have also instructed the cooperatives to share available rice seedlings among themselves and to grow more rice seedlings. These measures enabled the local cooperatives to grow 30,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice last week. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Jul 79 BK]

HA NAM NINH RICE CULTIVATION--Despite sunny weather in recent days, cooperatives in Ha Nam Ninh Province have transplanted another 32,000 hectares of rice, bringing to 62.2 percent the area of rice already transplanted. Some 46 cooperatives have completed the transplanting work and are now switching to caring for and fertilizing rice. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Jul 79 BK]

BINH TRI THIEN SUMMER-FALL RICE--As of 20 July Binh Tri Thien Province had sown or transplanted some 71,500 hectares of summer-fall rice, fulfilling 90 percent of the planned acreage. Some 890 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer have been supplied to local peasants by the provincial agricultural service. The peasants are now mobilizing all available water pumps to care for and protect rice against drought. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Jul 79 BK]

BEN TRE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES--According to Radio Ben Tre, to date a total of more than 500 agricultural production collectives have been established in the province, but only two-thirds of these collectives have begun production work for the first time. In Cho Lach, Chau Thanh, Ba Tri and Binh Dai districts, the collective production movement has made headway. For its part, Giong Trom District recently established its first pilot cooperative in Luong Hoa village. In July the peasants in Ben Tre plowed thousands of hectares, grew more than 1,000 hectares of rice seedlings, and transplanted thousands of hectares of the 10th-month rice, bringing the total area transplanted since the beginning of the crop season to nearly 45,000 hectares, fulfilling almost 90 percent of the planned norm. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 31 Jul 79 BK]

TAY NINH 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 30 July the peasants in Tay Ninh Province had plowed 30,000 hectares of land for growing the 10th-month rice, had grown 300 hectares of rice seedlings and had transplanted 5,000 hectares, Tay Ninh Radio reported. The cultivation of this year's 10th-month rice has been very slow because of the scarcity of fertilizer and of the local peasants' failure to harvest the summer-fall rice on schedule. To fulfill the acreage planned norm, various districts are motivating the people to urgently transplant rice while producing organic fertilizer. Aside from rice, the peasants have grown 3,757 hectares of corn and 4,280 hectares of manioc. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 31 Jul 79 BK]

DONG NAI WATERLOGGING--Recent heavy rains have caused the La Nga River to overflow its banks, submerging more than 1,400 hectares of rice and subsidiary crops in several villages in Tan Chau District, Dong Nai Province. The district party committee and people's committee have promptly assigned cadres and laborers to these villages to help the local people quickly stabilize their lives and restore production. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Aug 79 BK]

HAU GIANG RICE HARVEST--According to a correspondent of the Hau Giang Provincial Radio Station, peasants in Ke Sach District, Hau Giang Province, are intensively reaping 4,000 out of 9,692 hectares of summer-fall rice in order to make preparations for the next rice crop. As of 26 July they had reaped more than 2,100 hectares. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Aug 79 BK]

SOUTHERN RICE--This year the provinces and cities in southern Vietnam have sown 610,000 hectares of the summer-fall rice, two-thirds of which is such new rice varieties as the "3-A" and the "5-A" which are more pest-resistant than other rice strains. Though considered highly productive and highly pest-resistant, these rice varieties are not totally free from insect infestation. The Ministry of Agriculture has ordered various agricultural research stations to make studies on the strong points and weaknesses of the "3-A" and the "5-A" varieties, to find countermeasures against insects harmful to these rice varieties and, if possible, to select other new rice varieties for use when necessary. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Aug 79 BK]

AN GIANG RICE--This year An Giang Province has sown more than 70,000 hectares of the summer-fall rice with many areas of early-sown rice nearing harvest. The party committee and the people's committee of An Giang Province are guiding local peasants in making necessary preparations so as to harvest the rice as soon as it ripens. The province plans to complete harvesting all of the rice area by the end of August. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Aug 79 BK]

SOUTHERN FLOOD-CONTROL EFFORTS--By late July the provinces in the Mekong River Delta Region had built more than 2,500 projects for use in the control of floods and flash floods. These provinces had also repaired and improved many river dikes, dams, culverts and other drainage systems so as to effectively protect rice and subsidiary crops against waterlogging during the rainy season. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 4 Aug 79 BK]

SOUTHERN FERTILIZER PRODUCTION--The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee recently held a joint conference to review the production of organic fertilizer in the south over the recent past and to launch a movement to produce this type of fertilizer with the local youths serving as the core force. Because many localities still depend on the state for chemical fertilizer and also because leading cadres in other localities have failed to encourage

and supervise the production of animal and green manures, the movement to produce and use organic fertilizer in the south over the recent past has not been extensively developed. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee urged all localities and youth union organizations in the south to accelerate the production, supervision and use of organic fertilizer in order to support intensive cultivation and increase the crop yields. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 4 Aug 79 BK]

HO CHI MINH CITY RICE CULTIVATION--By 30 July Ho Chi Minh City had been able to transplant 10th-month rice on only 4,267 hectares, thus fulfilling only a very low percentage of the planned norm. To overcome this situation, districts in the city suburbs are now guiding all villages in quickly sowing rice seedlings and carrying out soil preparation along with counter-acting drought. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 3 Aug 79 BK]

BINH TRI THIEN COOPERATIVIZATION--To date five districts in the southern delta region of Binh Tri Thien Province have established 219 agricultural cooperatives, absorbing 90 percent of peasant families and 95 percent of cultivated land. The province has also set up five cooperatives in the mountainous region and 41 others in the coastal region. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Aug 79 BK]

BINH TRI THIEN RICE CULTIVATION--Despite difficulties due to weather conditions this year, Binh Tri Thien Province still has been able to transplant 52,100 hectares of 8th-month rice, overfulfilling the set norm by 2 percent. The province is now intensively repairing all drainage systems to protect rice against drought. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 6 Aug 79 BK]

HAU GIANG SUMMER-FALL RICE--This year Hau Giang Province has transplanted 80,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, some 60,000 hectares of which have been sown with new rice strains. In general, summer-fall rice in the province has developed satisfactorily and is ready for harvest shortly on some 10,000 hectares. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Aug 79 BK]

HOANG LIEN SON CROPS--Along with the efforts to sow and transplant some 43,000 hectares of 10th-month rice on schedule, agricultural cooperatives in Hoang Lien Son Province are intensively carrying out soil preparation for cultivating nearly 7,000 hectares of corn and sweet potatoes in this fall crop season. The province has sent cadres to various districts to help them expand the fall crop area. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Aug 79 BK]

BEN TRE 10TH-MONTH RICE--By late July Ben Tre Province had sown and transplanted 50,000 hectares of 10th-month rice. Ho Cay District alone has overfulfilled its rice transplanting plan. The province has also grown 3,200 hectares of subsidiary crops. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 7 Aug 79 BK]

SONG BE 10TH-MONTH RICE--By late July Song Be Province had transplanted 10th-month rice on more than 56,500 hectares, an increase of 16 percent over the same period last year. Phuoc Long District alone accounted for more than 15,300 hectares. Thanks to prompt action, more than 500 hectares of summer-fall rice were saved from being destroyed by water-logging last week. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 6 Aug 79 BK]

CADRES FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLECTIVIZATION--Hanoi, 7 Aug--Tens of thousands of cadres are being trained for agricultural collectivization in southern provinces. The coastal province of Thuan Hai has provided agricultural cooperatives with 7,500 managerial cadres. It has also opened short-term courses for 5,300 cadres of production collectives. In the first half of this year, almost 6,000 cadres in the Mekong River Delta province of An Giang attended courses on agricultural collectivization. Since graduation they have taken charge of management and planning in newly established production collectives. In Tay Ninh Province, northwest of Ho Chi Minh City, 7,000 cadres were trained in the same period. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW]

DAC LAC COOPERATIVES--As of now Dac Lac has basically completed the transformation of agriculture by setting up 100 cooperatives and over 500 production collectives to draw the participation of 93.6 percent of the families and 83.6 percent of the total number of peasants in the province (including 34 cooperatives with all of their members being of ethnic minority nationalities, and 20 cooperatives set up by people in the new economic zones). Although the movement for cooperativization in Dac Lac has developed rapidly and with relative uniformity among the various districts and cities, attention is still being given by the province to training the contingent of cadres but the quality achieved is low. Due to the uneven level of experience of cadres, a number of cooperatives and production collectives display weaknesses, especially in the fields of production organization, formulating production plans, and management of labor, production materials and finances. [Excerpts] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jul 79 p 1] 9404

CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

REDUCTION IN POWER OUTAGE PERIODS REPORTED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 31 May 79 p 1

[Article by M. C.: "A Reduction in the Rotating Power Outage Period in the City"]

[Text] TS, 30 May: Beginning on 28 May 1979, the Power Management and Distribution Service is turning off the electricity only 15 hours per week instead of 36 hours as before.

With the aim of creating favorable conditions for the production installations to operate, power outages will be carried out as follows:

The electricity will be off during the three peak evening hours from 1800 to 2100 hours once a week instead of the 24 consecutive hours as before. As for Saturday evening, the entire city will have electricity.

The system of weekly 12-hour rotating outages (from 0600 to 1800 hours) based on the days off of the enterprises will be maintained.

According to the Power Management and Distribution Service, after a period of applying the economization measures, the amount of electricity used by the people went down by approximately 200,000 to 400,000 kilowatt hours and that used by the agencies also went down by 200,000 kilowatt hours in 1 month. The above results have not fulfilled the requirement of using 80 million kilowatt hours less in 1979 and, therefore, power outage measures must continue to be maintained; the period when the electricity is off has been greatly reduced, however.

The Power Management and Distribution Service is appealing to all the people, agencies and enterprises to further limit the amount of electricity they use in order to be able to gradually reduce the power outage periods.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

DANISH-BUILT CEMENT PLANT--Hanoi, 2 Aug--Danish specialists are helping more than 10,000 Vietnamese workers build a three-kiln cement plant in Kinh Mon District, Haihung Province, east of Hanoi. Effort is being centered on the first kiln designed to make 1.1 million tons a year. Cement will be produced in a "dry process" entirely automated. Installation of the first, 100-meter-long and 4,500-ton rotary kiln has been completed, about 1 month ahead of schedule and about one-fifth of the auxiliary machinery has been assembled. Many of the 63 projects including the main chimney, the storehouse and the clinker and cement silos are half-way through. [Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 2 Aug 79 OW]

CAR PARTS CO-OP--Hanoi, 3 Aug--A private car parts complex has been transformed into a cooperative in Ho Chi Minh City. Set up in May 1975 Lisata which embraced some 100 private workshops in various districts, produced tens of tons of car parts a year, most of them for three-wheeled vans. The cooperative now has four workshops for ferrous and nonferrous metal work, mechanical engineering, rubber, plastic and chemicals, and electrical engineering. Besides 13 main establishments, it has 55 satellites with 275 machines and 295 technical workers. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 3 Aug 79 OW]

CSO: 4220

LIGHT INDUSTRY

AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS FOR HANDICRAFTS--Hanoi, 8 Aug--A 100,000 hectare belt is being set up around Ho Chi Minh City to produce agricultural materials for handicrafts and food processing. The suburban districts are expanding the rush and jute acreage. They have planted almost 300 hectares of these crops and one million bamboo trees and rattan plants. The Riverine District of Nha Be is producing thousands of tons of coconut leaves every year. Cu Chi, with the biggest subsidiary crop acreage in the whole city, has put more than 3,000 hectares under peanuts. It will expand this acreage to 7,000 hectares by the end of this year. A 200-hectare area has been mapped out in Hoc Mon District for export vegetables. Binh Chanh District is building a 500-hectare sugarcane area, and the three state farms on the city's outskirts are supplying hundreds of tons of pineapples, cassava, maize and sorghum for canneries and food processing factories. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0229 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW]

CSO: 4220

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

SOUTHERN TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT--To date, the southern provinces and cities have established 13 state-run enterprises, 8 joint state-private enterprises and 61 riverine transport cooperatives. Various localities have initially set up the inter-district transport networks and redefined the transport routes in order to satisfactorily support economic development, national defense and the people's livelihood. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 17 Jul 79 BK]

EXPANDED TELEPHONE NETWORK--Various telephone lines, including ones linking Thanh Hoa with Hoa Cam, Hoa Cam with Nhatrang, and An Phu with Song Loc, have begun operation, thus bringing the total length of the telephone network in the country to 5,259 km. Thanks to these telephone links, the post and telegraph sector has established the first-ever telephone service between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. Some Ba, Lam Dong, Dong Nai, Tien Giang, Kien Giang and Cuu Long provinces and the Vung Tau special zone have connected their telephone lines with the main north-south communications system so that they can have telephone communications with Hanoi. It should be noted that 900 village post offices, 811 villages and 1,192 agricultural stations have been equipped with telephone sets. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Jul 79 BK]

TYPHOON AND FLOOD CONTROL TELECOMMUNICATIONS--The nationwide telecommunications network catering to typhoon and flood control activities began operation in late May 1979. The post and telegraph sector has opened more communications lines down to various districts which are regarded as the focus of the flood and typhoon control work. The 55-unit communications network, which is responsible for measuring the amounts of rainfall and the water levels at various points upstream and for making typhoon warnings from Binh Tri Thien northward, has established direct communications with the Central Meteorological and Hydrological Department. In addition, the post and telegraph sector has also supplied a number of the northern border provinces with 32 radios and 200 bicycles for use in their typhoon and flood control activities. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Jul 79 BK]

HA NAM NINH COMMUNICATION NETWORK--Since early this year the Ha Nam Ninh post and telegraph sector has installed a 65-km long telephone line, linking all dike and culvert systems with flood and typhoon control committees of the sector and districts in the province. It has also put into use eight radio transmitters to support the provincial flood and typhoon control committee's hydrometeorological observations. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 3 Aug 79 BK]

NATIONWIDE TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT--Since 1976 the northern provinces have built 20,695 km of new roads, including 4,073 km of roads in support of agricultural mechanization. They have also repaired or improved 49,069 km of old roads and built many bridges and culverts of various types. Meanwhile, the southern provinces and cities have built and restored 1,749 km of roads and 323 bridges and 189 culverts. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0900 GMT 6 Aug 79 BK]

CAO BANG COMMUNICATION NETWORK--To date the Cao Bang Provincial Post and Telegraph Office has installed 11 radio transmitters to facilitate communications between the provincial capital and various districts and towns and 30 telephone sets to support local organs and sectors. It has also completed the installation of the 22-km long Cao Bang-Nhan Son-bac Kan wire network and the 37-km long Cao Bang-Nguyen Binh-Bac Kan wire network as well as the restoration of the wired and wireless communication systems between the province and Hanoi. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Jul 79 BK]

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